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THE FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1833.

THE SEASON.

We understand that the mean temperature of the month of August has been four degrees lower than that of the same month in 1832, which latter was a comparatively cold month. The difference in the mean temperature of the soil, between this and ordinary seasons, we suspect has been much greater. By reason of frequent rains and cold nights, the earth has at no time been highly charged with caloric. The radiation of heat at night, has been nearly equal to the absorption during the day. Flat surfaces radiate heat, during the night, much more than sloping ones. In ordinary seasons, the early planted melon has matured its fruit, and the vines have decayed, by the first of Sept. This season very little fruit arrived at maturity in August, and even now, the 12th, our melons are first coming to the table. Slight frosts, in some localities sufficient to destroy vines, were experienced in the last weeks in August and first in September. Notwithstanding the coolness of the season, all our crops have been uncommonly fine, except our corn and vines. B.

APHIS LANATA.

The *Aphis lanata*, nicknamed without reason the *American blight*, is a minute insect which is doing great injury to the apple orchards in Great Britain, and is extending itself in this country. In the June No. of the Gardener's Magazine, there is a collection of facts and prescriptions in relation to this pest, which it may be of use to notice.

"The blights wander wherever it pleases the wind to carry them; and if bad luck should drive one of them against the branch of an apple tree, there it will stick, creep into a crack in the bark, bring forth its young, and found a colony. It has just the look of a bit of cotton, or a downy seed. If you examine it you will find it to be just like the plant-louse, which infests our rose trees, &c; but, unlike all other plant-lice, it is closed and muffled up with cotton wool, in such quantities, that at first you would have no more idea that the lump contained an insect, than that the mass of cloths on a stage-coach box in winter, contained a man. The white cotton soon appears in bunches; branch after branch becomes affected; the tree grows cankery, pines and dies," from the exhaustion of sap caused by these insects.

We have seen this aphis only upon nursery trees, and there they located themselves generally at the intersection of branches. Tubercles or knots soon appeared upon the bark where they had fixed, and on taking up the trees we often found they had extended their colonies to the roots, as indicated by strings of tubercles resembling the anbury in turneps. The remedy we employed for two seasons, which was a faithful application of oil, with a rag, to their nests, seems to have destroyed them, as well at the root as on the branches, as they have hardly met our eye for the two last years. The rains, it is presumed, carried the antidote to the roots.

Various remedies for the evils the insects inflict are mentioned in the Gardener's Magazine. One writer recommends a mixture of whitewash and size, to be applied to the tree, warm, with a brush. Another, diluted sulphuric acid, three quarters of an ounce measure of the sulphuric acid with seven and a half ounces of water, applied to all the crevices with a rag. This also destroys lichens and other insects and their eggs. The sublimate of tar is recommended by a third, applied with a painter's brush; train oil by a fourth; oil and soot by a fifth; a strong infusion of tobacco by a sixth, &c., &c.

The best topical application which we have ever applied to the apple tree, whether to destroy insects or parasitical plants, or to impart health and vigor to the tree, is a very *strong* ley of ashes or potash. It destroys the bark louse and the larvæ of other insects, and gives to the bark a smoothness, elasticity and freshness which no other application gives. We apply it the latter end of May, and have not repeated it oftener than once in three years. B.

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

This is the title of a new monthly periodical, published in Philadelphia by Samuel C. Atkinson, edited by an association of scientific gentlemen. It is intended to embrace a condensed survey of the Animal Kingdom, as well as sketches of Botany, Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, &c., embellished with numerous engravings. Of the three numbers already published, each contains eight quarto pages of handsomely executed letter-press, accompanied by ten copper-plates, making in the course of the year nearly a hundred pages, and upwards of a hundred engravings. The thirty plates which have appeared, represent 13 species of mammalia; 33 species of birds; 8 of reptiles; 10 of fishes; 8 of crustacea; 18 of shells; 24 of insects; 13 of vermes; 1 of fossil fish; and 34 of plants, illustrating the Linnæan artificial classes, and ten genera of fungi. The engravings are fine, and some of them are spirited. The specimens are not confined to this country, but are the productions of all climates. It must be obvious from the comparatively small quantity of letter-press that the descriptions are brief; the plates may indeed be considered as forming the great body of the work. Its moderate price (six dollars a year,) recommends it to general patronage; and it is gratifying to observe the attention shown by our countrymen to the subjects for which this work is calculated to inspire a taste. We can never deserve the name of an "enlightened nation" while we read only newspapers.

THE LOCUST.

The locust, (*Robina pseudo-acacia*) would make one of the most profitable plantations in our country, were it not for the borer which, in many situations, destroys it, by perforating the wood. The timber of this tree is one of the most valuable materials in ship-building, and commands a price almost as great as live oak. It is no less valuable to the mill-wright, and for fence posts it is only surpassed in durability by the red cedar. Its growth is very rapid, often six to ten feet in a season; and it attains a merchantable size in twenty-five years from the seed. It will grow freely upon all soils of tolerable dryness. In some localities it is perfectly exempt from the borer, while in others, and often in the same vicinity, it attains but an inconsiderable size ere it is perforated by the borer, and prostrated by the winds. This difference, so far as our observation extends, arises from the difference in the texture of the soil, those growing in sands and other light soils being liable to be destroyed, while those growing in clays are often, and we know not but wholly, exempt from the evil. On the 4th Sept. our attention was called to the insects, in their winged state, which were seen in numbers upon the locust, depositing their eggs. They are about three fourths of an inch long, striped with the most beautiful colors, seldom using their wings, but running rapidly over the bole of the tree—the females accompanied generally by a male. With a penknife, the eggs were discovered under the edges of the rough bark, sometimes single, but oftener in clusters. The vernal heat which bursts the leaf-bud hatches the egg, and the insect immediately commences its progress through the bark into the wood. No remedy for the evil has been published; though it seems probable that a strong caustic solution would destroy the eggs if applied after they are deposited, say in October. B.

SEEDLINGS FROM GRAFTED AND UNGRAFTED FRUIT TREES.

An opinion prevails that seedling peaches, plums, &c., will yield fruit exactly resembling the parent, provided the old tree was not grafted,—and provided the *pits* be kept moist until planted,—to which some add, if the fruit be planted whole; that is, with an unbroken skin, and all the pulp left surrounding the stone.

As mankind are generally best satisfied with a reason for every thing, we will endeavor to inquire into the cause of such rules—the *why* and the *wherefore*—and begin by putting the question, *Why should the offspring of a grafted tree, standing on another's root, be more likely to prove a new variety than the offspring of a seedling tree standing on its own root?*

It has become a common opinion that new kinds of fruit originate from the pollen of one variety being carried by the bees or by the wind, to the stigma of another variety; and the offspring, partaking of the nature of both parents, must, in consequence, be a new variety. That this is very likely to happen amongst crowded trees of different kinds, will be readily admitted; and the experiments of *Knight* and *Van Mons*, tend to confirm it. But if a grafted tree stands too remote from other varieties to be affected in this way, the off-

spring could not change on this principle; and might not change at all. It will thus be seen that proximity to other trees, requires to be considered. Another question will then occur, *Are the stigmas of grafted trees more liable to be fertilized by other varieties, than the stigmas of ungrafted trees?* We could not affirm it. *How then can the offspring of a grafted tree be more liable to change?* We know not; for whether the stock affects the graft by its sap, or not,—it cannot affect it by the pollen when it produces none.

A fourth question is now presented, *Does an ungrafted tree produce seedlings exactly like itself?* Thirty years ago when we had scarcely any other kind than the old Indian peach in the country, it was observed to come very *true* from the stone; and amongst the hundreds of trees produced in this way, we have not met with any distinguishable sub-variety. It has been the opinion of some horticulturists however, that inferior varieties are more permanent and less liable to change in their offspring than superior varieties,—as if the latter had ascended to the top of the wave, with a strong tendency at the first change to fall back to the original level. We lay no great stress on this idea, though it may merit a passing notice. However, if in the beginning of things there was only one sort of peach, it follows of necessity, that it or its offspring must have spread into varieties unassisted; and we know from observation that a plant, solitary, and remote from any other of its species, has in a few years passed into several varieties. *There are other causes then, besides the access of pollen to the stigmas, for such changes;* but in addition, when ungrafted trees grow in close assemblage with other kinds, it is very doubtful if the young trees will prove *true.* We have seen several kinds of peach trees crowded together in a small garden *without budding*, that varied much in their offspring. Among them was a white peach of very peculiar properties which could be readily traced in its descendants; but there were no two exactly alike.

It remains for us to speak of planting the stones in a recent state, while the whole or a part of the pulp remains attached. If we examine a peach stone in its freshest state, we find the pit a kernel no longer fast to the inside of the stone, but generally a little shrunk, and loose in its cavity. It is already the embryo of a perfect plant; and if any moisture could transude from the pulp through the stone, which we incline to question, it is too late, if it ever possesed any power, to model the young plant; it could only at most be food, not needed; for the die is already cast; and the constitution of that plant, we fully believe, is not to be changed by any external application. We have now two seedling trees of a fine sort, from stones kept dry for more than a year in the garret,—the fruit of which is so nearly exact as to be scarcely distinguished apart; and we cite the instance as a further confirmation of the non-effect of drying, and of the unchangeable nature of an embryo.

In conclusion we would advise those who wish to propagate varieties of fruit trees with exactness, to bud or graft,—assuring them there is no just ground for believing, so far as we can discover, that the descendant of an ungrafted tree has any better chance to be *true* than the descendant of a grafted tree.

V.

ROCHESTER AND DANSVILLE RAIL-ROAD.

The stock of the Rochester and Dansville Rail-Road Company was taken up on the opening of the books in Rochester during the past week. The amount is three hundred thousand dollars, and the subscribers (260 in number) are chiefly residing along the route. Five per cent. was paid on subscribing, and the election of Directors will be held at Caledonia, on the 3d October.

Dansville, the southern termination of the proposed Road, is a very flourishing village near the junction of Livingston and Allegany counties. The water-power which it possesses is already considerably improved for various manufacturing purposes. The whole route between Rochester and Dansville—about fifty miles through the Genesee valley—may challenge comparison for fertility and richness with any equal space in this or any other state.

Like the Tonawanda Rail-Road, from Rochester to Attica, the Dansville Rail-Road was authorized by the Legislature in 1832. The temporary prostration of business by the epidemic, &c., prevented the organization of either Company last year; but the delay, while it has afforded the people of the west abundant opportunity for canvassing the merits of the proposed works, has not, as the present subscriptions testify, abated the general confidence in their importance. To Rochester particularly, both works are objects of high interest.

The election of Directors for the Tonawanda Rail-Road took place on the 12th inst. at Le Roy. The character of the stockholders and of the enterprize is such, that we may look for a prosecution of the work as vigorous and speedy as could reasonably be expected in an undertaking of such magnitude. We perceive that notice is already given of an intended application for a charter to make a Rail-Road from Batavia to Buffalo, to connect with the Tonawanda Road at the former place, and thus complete the route between Rochester and Buffalo—no inconsiderable link in the chain of Rail-Road proposed for connecting the sea-board with the lakes.

TONAWANDA RAIL ROAD,
FROM ROCHESTER TO ATTICA.

The election of Directors of the Tonawanda Rail-Road Company occurred on the 12th inst. at Le Roy—when the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Attica—Gaius B. Rich.

Batavia—David E. Evans, James Brisbane, Trumbull Cary, Augustus C. Stevens.

Le Roy—Jacob Le Roy.

Caledonia—Willard H. Smith.

Rochester—Jonathan Child, Frederick Whittlesey, Thomas Kempshall, A. M. Schermerhorn, Elihu H. S. Mumford, Henry B. Williams.

The route will be immediately surveyed; and the character of the Directors guarantees the energetic and satisfactory prosecution of a work of such great importance, not merely to the west, but to the whole State of New-York.

At a meeting of the Directors, David E. Evans, Esq. was chosen President; Jonathan Child, Esq. Vice President; Frederick Whittlesey, Esq. Secretary; Thos. H. Rochester, Esq. Rail Road Commissioner; and Gaius B. Rich, James Brisbane, Jacob Le Roy, Willard H. Smith, and Thomas Kempshall, Executive Committee.

TO MAKE RUSKS.

We are not much disposed to recommend *sweet cakes* to our fair readers; but we think Rusks are the least exceptionable of the class. Indeed when made according to the following directions, we should be unwilling to sit by while they passed round the table without bestowing some unequivocal mark of our respect.

"To three pounds and a half of flour, allow half a pound of butter, the same quantity of pounded loaf sugar, and five spoonfuls of yeast; mix the flour and sugar together; melt the butter in two pints and a half of milk, and mix it with the flour; then add the yeast and one beaten egg; work it well together; cover it, and let it stand for five or six hours; take it out of the pan, and form it into little rolls; place them upon tins, and let them rise for about half an hour; bake them in a quick oven."

☞The backwardness of the season is particularly apparent in the condition of the pumpkins, melons and other vines. In ordinary seasons, melons in the open ground ripen, and their vines decay, before the 10th September; this year but very little ripe fruit has been seen, particularly of the citron and nutmeg varieties, and the vines are still fresh. The pumpkin crop is likely to prove almost a complete failure; and if our brother yankees in New-England are no less fortunate, they must either import pumpkins, as they do sweet potatoes, from the south, or put off thanksgiving to another year—for thanksgiving cannot be kept in the Faderland without pumpkin pies.

☞The Northern Farmer, in an article on the wheat Insect, has copied very liberally from an editorial article in the Genesee Farmer, without giving us credit, and concludes by asking who is Mr. Gorrie? And where is the brays of Gowrie? Mr. Gorrie is a Scotch farmer, and the braes of Gowrie is the hilly part, in contradistinction to the carse, or level part, of the district denominated Gowrie, in Scotland. The editor will find Mr. Gorrie's remarks, *in extenso*, in the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

For the Genesee Farmer.

CORRECTION.

In the Farmer, of August 31, page 276, your types make me to say, when speaking of a probable preventive to the increase and ravages of the insect that has destroyed so much wheat in the eastern districts this season, that "soaking and boiling" the seed wheat, would most likely produce the desired effect. Now in my communication, I said, or intended to say, "soaking and *liming*," for according to my present notions, boiling wheat, would not be the best mode of preparing it for germination. After all, the fault may be in my chirography. This mistake reminds me of an occurrence in this vicinity. In Judge Buel's excellent article on the cultivation of corn in the present volume of the Farmer, he directs that hot water be poured on the corn, and suffered to stand, previously to the application of the tar. In following the Judge's directions, a young farmer of this town last spring soaked his seed corn in *boiling* water, and found on planting, that the germinating principle was totally destroyed. In preparing my seed corn for planting I have never used hot water. I soak it if necessary, twenty-four hours in cold water, then partially dry it, coat it with

tar and plaster, and plant it, without any fears as to its not germinating, or its being disturbed by birds, &c. W. G.

Otisco, September, 1833.

For the Genesee Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF POOR LAND.

Messrs. L. Tucker & Co.—Please inform our friend the Plough-Jogger, that Agricola has stated nothing but the truth about the fourteen acre lot. The lot is situated about a mile east of Lansingburgh, on the Hudson, in Rensselaer county; and the principal facts stated by Agricola are well known to more than a hundred credible inhabitants of that village at the present time.

The land was originally as poor as self-righteousness, and for fourteen years it scarcely afforded pasture for one family. It was then ploughed five times, harrowed five times, and at each ploughing and harrowing the stone were picked off, and sowed to wheat and clover, and plastered with one and a half bushels of plaster to the acre. In sowing the plaster, one land was omitted through mistake, and this land could be seen from the Mohawk falls, four miles distant; it was covered with stunted clover and mulleins, while the land adjoining was covered with clover three feet long. It was afterwards divided into four acre lots. Agricola dug the post holes and set the posts, and afterwards took from one lot six hundred and fourteen cart loads of stone, and the three lots were covered with stone at least three inches all over the surface. There is no mistake about this as Ulmus would say—for I know it by feeling, and feeling is the naked truth.

Now, why was the land omitted in plastering covered only with stunted clover and mullein, while the adjoining land was covered with a luxuriant growth of clover? The land originally was very poor, and I should think no stimulant could promote such luxuriance,—for twelve years, unless it was a powerful agent, and permanent in its effects.

Is it not possible that the plaster operated in attracting the vegetable food from the atmosphere? It certainly could not find it in the earth. When manures, either vegetable or animal, are buried in the earth, they are slowly resolved into carbonic acid gas, which is absorbed by the earth, and yielded to the future crop by degrees, and in such portions as the capillary vessels can take in. The carcase of a dead animal, grass, or weeds, after decay on the surface, we all know, do little good to the crop—the virtue is blown away by the winds and is lost to vegetation; but if buried in the earth at a proper depth is yielded slowly, and the plaster of Paris may very possibly have an agency in retaining this vegetable food, near the capillary vessels of the plants, so that it can be taken in and assimilated. I think if the Plough Jogger will consult his reason, he will guess that plaster may very possibly do good without stimulating the earth. Agricola.

Potter, August 29, 1833.

Pride is eqaul in all men, and differs but in the means and manner of showing itself.

Few are so wise as to prefer useful reproof to treacherous praise.

A refusal of praise, is a desire to be praised twice.

Be not morose or conceited; one is rude, the other is troublesome and nauseous.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

SPINNING OF HEMP BY MACHINERY.

It is well known that machinists have long endeavored to invent a machine for spinning flax and hemp, but that heretofore their efforts have been unavailing. The time has, however, at length arrived, when the ingenuity of man has accomplished this desideratum in the manufacture of hemp and flax; and we have lately seen exhibited the invention of Mr. Joseph Westerman, by which rope yarn is spun from hemp without the process of *hetcheling*, and in consequence, without the usual loss of 8 or 10 per cent from that cause. The machine is beautifully simple, and its utility placed beyond all doubt by the test of many months service, and of the production of a rope-yarn far superior in smoothness and strength to that produced by hand spinning. The great expense of manufacturing rope is in the spinning, and the simple fact, that by the use of machinery more than one half of this expense can be saved, sufficiently demonstrates the success and utility of the invention. But if there existed any doubt on this head, it would be removed by a knowledge of the fact, that our rope manufacturers dare not introduce it into their rope-walks in consequence of the combination among the spinners. The disturbances at Brooklyn were so serious in consequence of one of the manufacturers merely using the yarn spun by this machine, that although the inventor is now prepared to supply them with better yarn at 25 per cent less than it costs them to spin it in their walks, they dare not make use of it. In short, all the ignorance and crude opinions usually entertained by the English operatives, have been exhibited in relation to this invention; and the exploded idea that machinery is injurious to the interests of the operative, has been revived in this country, to such an extent, that notwithstanding the interference of our police the invention has been rendered valueless to the public.

Mr. Westerman has furnished us with the following statement of the cost of machinery sufficient to spin a ton of hemp per day, and the daily expense of spinning that quantity. This machinery should occupy a room 25 by 50 feet, from which the railways usually employed in rope-walks would be extended:

4 Machines called breakers cost	$2,000
6 do do Finishers	2,400
2 Spinning Frames of 16 threads	1,600
3 Doubling Frames	400
1 Four horse power Steam Engine	1,800
Sundry Straps, Tin Cans, &c. &c. &c.	800
Cost of Machinery,	$9,000

Daily Expenses.

2 Men to prepare the material	$2 50
10 Boys or girls as tenders at 4s. each	5 00
Rent of shop	1 00
Interest on $9,000 at 6 per cent	1 50
Oil for machinery	25
Repairs, &c	75
Expense of engine	5 00
Insurance on $9,000	1 00
Total cost of spinning a ton of hemp	$17 50

Where water power can be used, the expense would necessarily be considered less: and yet at this high estimate of the expenses, the cost of spinning the flax would be more than 50 per cent less than at present, while the wastage would only be three per cent instead of eight or ten, and the yarn thus manufactured be stronger and more even than that spun by hand.

Of the utility and perfection of this invention there cannot be a doubt, and yet such has been the excitement against it by the Brooklyn spinners, that our manufacturers *dare not* as prudent men, avail themselves of it; and the inventor is about repairing to Russia to introduce it into that country, under the patronage of the Emperor. This surely should not be permitted, and we hope some of our capitalists will step forward and secure its advantages to the United States. Should it go abroad, the operatives will in the end, be the principal sufferers; for with the advantages of this machine, Russia would find it to her advantage to send us the manufactured article instead of the raw material, and thus totally prostrate the entire business in which these men are now engaged, who by a wicked and short sighted opposition are depriving a worthy man of the benefits of the invention, and injuring materially the manufacturing interests of the country.

☞ We had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Westerman's Hemp Machinery, in company with the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, and cheerfully commend it to the attention of our manufacturing readers, as an improvement of the first importance. The difficulties which surround Mr. W. in N. Y. would not exist in the interior. His machinery might be most advantageously put into operation at the Cohoes Falls, or any other place possessing similar facilities for Water power. We have specimens of the yarn spun by Mr. W's Machines, which we shall take pleasure in showing to those who shall desire to avail themselves of this improvement.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Snow in August.—We are informed, says the Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer, by a gentleman from Salisbury, that the ground was literally whitened by the snow which fell on Thursday afternoon last, on Mount Riga and its neighborhood, in that town.—Snow was observed in some parts of Goshen and Winchester during the same afternoon. In this town, the wind about two o'clock wheeled suddenly round to the northwest, and the weather for a few hours became very cold. There were frosts on the low lands two or three nights last week—in some places sufficient to injure the corn.

A man was brought before a magistrate in Lynn, on Friday last, on a charge of stealing a *Squash* from one of the gardens in that place, and for want of bail in the sum of $50 to take his trial at the Court in Essex in October, was carried that evening to Salem Jail. We understand the magistrate conceived it to be his duty (and very properly) to take this course, as the practice of pilfering from Orchards and Gardens at this season, too much abounds, and often without the means of detection.—*Boston Sen.*

Family Steamer.—There has been introduced into this place a little apparatus, admirably adapted to destroy noxious vermin, and to prevent their increase. It is a portable steam generator, and is very easy of application, the smallest crack or fissure is thoroughly searched, and not a bug or insect can escape destruction. It is an article which every tidy house wife ought to possess.—*Wilmington Press.*

For the Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF SILK.

MARCELLUS, SEPT. 10th, 1833.

MR. L. TUCKER,—I send herewith, for publication in the Genesee Farmer, a copy of a letter, lately written by myself to a friend of mine, in the county of Oneida. The subject of it is the culture of silk, with reference to its general introduction in this section of the country. As I have, not unfrequently, addressed the readers of the Farmer on the same subject, I am aware, they may accuse me of bringing it too often to their consideration. My apology, if apology be needed, is, that I consider this as a subject of deep interest to the community. The silk-growing business is already commenced, by many praise-worthy citizens in Western New-York: it *must*, and I am sure, it *will*, go on. Yet, in the present stage of its existence, while no profits are realized, and its advantages are seen only at a distance, and perhaps through a false glass, it is necessary, in order to keep up the excitement, that the bellows be kept constantly blowing. At the bellows, therefore, I take my station, and *there* I hope to stand, until the object is secured.

When once Mulberry foliage shall have become plenty in the country, and the business of silk-making, shall have assumed the attitude which belongs to it, there will be no farther need of individual exertion to keep it in motion, and accelerate its progress. The business will then recommend itself; and, as the fire will burn spontaneously, there will be no need of continuing the use of the bellows. DAN BRADLEY.

Copy of a letter to SAMUEL ROYCE, ESQ., *of Clinton Village, in the county of Oneida, on the Culture of Silk, and its application to this country.*

MARCELLUS, SEPTEMBER 9, 1833.

DEAR SIR—Since I left your hospitable mansion, into which, while a sick man, it was recently my good fortune to be cast, I have reflected on the conversation that passed between us, relative to the culture of silk, and its adaptation to the circumstances and condition of your family. It appears to me, that the subject, in relation only to your own interest, merits greater attention than we then gave to it.

For several years, I have had the culture of silk, with reference to its general introduction in the United States, and especially in this section of the country, under my own special consideration, and have given great attention to the subject. Of course, I have kept myself in the constant pursuit of such information as might give me light in relation to this subject. My success in this has been less than I hoped it would be; yet I flatter myself, that I have acquired some knowledge of the silk business, that may be useful to my fellow citizens, and to yourself, and your family in particular. So far as relates to nurturing silk worms, and converting their produce into merchantable commodities, I yet lack the best of all knowledge, that is, such as is derived from practical experience. But, sir, such knowledge as I have, it will give me great pleasure to impart to you, if it can do you any grod, or afford you any satisfaction.

In the first place, permit me to say, the question is settled beyond all dispute, that silk may be produced in the United States, and in Western New-York particularly, to as great advantage as in any part of the world. That vast quantities of it are produced *somewhere*, we all know; and we know too that the annual consumption of this article in the United States alone, amounts in value to little or nothing less than eight millions of dollars. We are informed, by unquestionable authorities, that, in whatever parts of the world the silk growing business prevails, it is there considered one of the most productive occupations, yielding to industry a greater reward than almost any thing else.

As my subject is vast, I must pass over it with all practicable brevity. It need not be considered, that there is any obstacle in the way of making silk to great profit, in the village of Clinton, or any where else, within the bounds of our happy country. If, as is known to be the fact, it is a profitable business in other countries, no reason can be seen why it may not be equally so in this. In regard to the expediency of introducing it at your own premises, permit me to say, I scarcely know of another private situation, at which it could be introduced, under circumstances so felicitous. I need not assign my reasons for thinking so. The most of them will readily occur to your own mind. I will, therefore, say only that, so far as relates to house-room, for the accommodation of silk-worms, you are already happily prepared for carrying on the silk-making business, on a large scale. We have information, derived from experience, and entitled to full credence, that a room, eighty feet by forty, will be sufficient to accommodate a million of worms. The large building which you occupy, including the numerous apartments of its lower and upper stories, will afford that amount of space, and much more. A portion of it, sufficient to accommodate a million of worms, or more, can be spared for that use, during the short time that worms operate, and yet the family, although it may be numerous, experience no serious inconvenience.

At a moderate and safe calculation, 3,000 worms will produce a pound of reeled silk: of course, a million will produce 333⅓ pounds. The value of this, at $5 a pound, (the lowest estimated value,) will be $1666\frac{66}{100}$. But we are told that, if silk is well reeled, as it always may be, with proper care and attention, it is now worth, in the American markets, from seven to ten dollars a pound. The amount of labor, requisite, for taking care of a million of worms, every thing included, is estimated as follows: for the first week two persons; for the second week four; for the third eight; and the remainder of the time, which may be ten days, or more, from sixteen to twenty. The most of these laborers may be boys and girls, women, and aged and decrepid people. It will always be easy to hire enough of such laborers, and at trifling wages You will reflect, dear sir, that *here* there is no expense of carts, wagons, ploughs, harrows, harnesses, oxen, horses, &c. And surely, there will be no necessity of employing *whiskey* as an agent, in carrying on this business.

The quantity of land, necessary to be employed for the growth of Mulberry trees, will not be great. Gideon B. Smith, Esq., of Baltimore, who has been taught by experience, tells us, that a full grown Mulberry tree will produce foliage enough to feed 5000 worms. If then a million are to be fed, the number of full grown trees, must be two hundred. But the same gentleman remarks that, in order to guard against failures, and losses of leaves which may happen after they are picked, and also to save the trees from excessive cropping, it is better to have double the number of trees, that is, two trees for every 5000 worms.

If it be intended, that Mulberry trees shall attain to all the growth of which they are susceptible, it will, doubtless, be necessary to set them at as great distances from each other, as apple trees are usually set in orchards, perhaps greater. This, we know, is practiced in many places, and it may be the better way; yet, it is not the way that I should recommend to planters, in this section of the country. I think it better to incumber no more ground with Mulberry trees, than will be necessary for the intended purposes. If set in a form much more dense than that of apple orchards, they will grow, for several years, to perfect advantage, and, in the mean time, produce as much foliage, as if set in any other form. Subsequently, if it be desired to give room to some of them for greater extensions, they may be thinned. I have advised many of my fellow citizens, who have sought to me for advice, to set Mulberry trees, if intended for standards, at the distance of ten or twelve feet apart. I know not *now* how to give better advice. You will see, my plan is, to have the Mulberry trees, after a year or two, exclusively occupy the ground. At first, for one or two seasons, potatoes, or other crops, may grow among them. Subsequently, tillage should cease, and nothing be required of the soil, but the produce of Mulberry foliage.

There is another manner of setting Mulberry trees, which is much recommended: that is, to set them in hedges, or otherwise in a form so dense, as to give at the rate of 3000 trees, or nearly that number, to an acre. Persons, commencing Mulberry plantations, will do well to occupy a portion of the ground allotted to that use, with trees planted in this manner. The produce of such plantations, is said to be very great. I have little doubt of the fact, that an acre of good soil, planted with Mulberry trees, three fourths of it at ten or twelve feet distances, the remainder in hedges, or otherwise in a dense form, will, after the trees have been set five or six years, and well taken care of, produce foliage enough to support a million of worms. Some writers say, an acre may supply "two millions." I dare not put the estimate so high. It is enough to say, one million. There are very few farms in the country, whose produce, in the ordinary way of farming, exceeds, in value, that of *one* such acre. If such be the facts, how great are the inducements to engage in the silk business? Surely, many thousands of our iudustrious citizens, should hasten to embark in an enterprise, so full of promise.

Although I am perfectly sincere in making these remarks, yet there are in society many individuals, whom I could not advise to meddle at all with the silk business. For instance, if the man be a lover of ease, and given to indolence; if he be careless and slack in his manner of conducting business; if his faith be weak, so that he cannot labor with a view to objects unseen, and placed at some distance; or if he lack courage to encounter difficulties and disappointments, and be hasty to relinquish pursuits, if not attended with immediate success, he should, by no means, be advised to undertake the culture of silk. If he do, it is certain, he will not succeed in it. I

scarcely need be said, he will succeed little or no better, in any thing else.

Think not, respected sir, that I harbor the slightest suspicion, that either of these characteristics belong to you, or any of your household. I know better. Yet for the benefit of others who may hear, I have said these things; and I say farther, that it will avail nothing to plant Mulberry trees, unless the ground on which they are to grow, be well fenced, and secured, especially while the trees are small, against the intrusion of cattle, horses, sheep, &c. The trees too, while young, will require some cultivation to render them thrifty, and rapid in their growth.

There can be no doubt, that the growth and manufacture of silk, will, in a short time, become general in this country, and that silk factories will abound among us, as those of cotton and wool do now. This new branch of industry will add much to the resources of the country, and become the happy means of improving the condition of many thousands of our citizens. All such farmers, as are too limited in their means of subsistence, may easily improve their condition, by cultivating Mulberry plantations, and causing their foliage to be converted into silk. This may be done, without interfering, in the least, with the ordinary resources of their farms. And let it be considered that, as a gentleman of the south has recently remarked, "Silk always was, is now, and always will be a cash article."

The families of many poor widows and orphan children, might be relieved from the sufferings of poverty, if they could have employment, in the simple, easy, and healthy business of making silk. Ought not farmers, who have land enough to be spared for the growth of Mulberry trees, to consider this, and plant freely, that the poor of the land may have the means of profitable employment?

We are informed that in one of the eastern states, a young lady not long since, took a mulberry plantation to be managed by herself on shares, and that, at the expense only of her own labor six or seven weeks, she realised to herself $108, rendering the like sum to the owner. This was done by an exchange of work, so that when her pressure came on, she had help enough provided and paid for. Is not this simple tale, the truth of which, I suppose, is not to be questioned, full of instruction to the farmers of this country? How much good they might do, by multiplying Mulberry plantations! Let them destroy half the apple trees, which now grow to no useful purpose, in their orchards, and supply their places with Mulberry trees.

The culture of silk will apply, with peculiar felicity, to such families as contain many children. A southern planter of experience in the business of silk-making, in a late communication on the subject, remarks that, "for every child of a family, aged from twelve to thirteen years, and employed a few weeks only, in gathering leaves, and taking care of silk-worms, $300 may be realised." If so, how many families that are now poor, might become affluent.

If manual labor, in any form, can be successfully connected with seminaries, and schools of learning, it appears to me, the culture of silk, including the reeling process, and perhaps, some other branches of its manufacture, offers a business the best of all adapted to such purposes. No other can be thought of, so happily suited to the strength, capacities, and amusements of pupils in such institutions. There is no other, in which they can be employed to equal advantage. This business is adapted to both sexes alike; and it may be so planned as to afford a pleasant and profitable employment for the pupils, during the whole year.

To all public houses of pauperism also, the culture of silk is most happily adapted. Such institutions, of which there are many in this state, might, in a short time, support themselves, and perhaps do more, if this branch of industry were properly introduced, and prosecuted with courage and ability. It is, beyond dispute, the indispensable duty of all superintendents of county poor houses, to institute, without delay, Mulberry plantations for their use.

Capitalists need not the profits that may be derived from the growth and manufacture of silk, neither, at present, is their capital needed for that use. Hereafter, it may be otherwise. It is a peculiar excellence of the business which forms the subject of this discourse, that it requires very little capital to gain access to it. To families of moderate fortune, and especially those whose means of support are too limited, this business offers relief; and thousands there are, who should bid it a hearty welcome.

I have, dear sir, already gone far beyond the bounds which I had prescribed to myself when I commenced writing; and certain it is, I have taxed my feeble strength too severely. And yet, I have arrived only at the middle of my subject. I find myself compelled to pass over many interesting considerations which I intended to introduce.

It has been supposed, that there was something quite mystical in the silk-making business, and that it required more than ordinary ingenuity to become capable of managing its complicated details. We are now assured, that it is not so; that the business, in most of its details, is remarkably simple and easy; that even the art of reeling, which has been supposed very difficult, is easily attained, and may be practiced, with perfect success, in any of our families. We are informed, that reels, after the models of those used in Europe, have been constructed and improved, by our own artists, and are now for sale in this country, at the low price of $12. Indeed, we are informed, that a gentleman of the name of Brooks, a citizen of Massachusetts, has recently invented a reel for silk, on a plan entirely new; that this reel is found to possess much greater excellence, than any ever used in Europe, and is happily adapted to the use of private families. You see, every thing conspires to encourage the Mulberry planter, and the silk grower.

You will permit me, sir, in closing this letter, to reiterate my advice to you and your household, to introduce the reading of the Genesee Farmer. This paper is abroad, in nearly all the land, and doing an immense deal of good. I have not been informed, however, that it circulates in the county of Oneida. Sure I am, that every Mulberry planter, every practical husbandman, and every horticulturist, who will read it attentively, will derive from it a ten fold remuneration of its cost. It is printed at Rochester, and published by L. Tucker & Co., proprietors. Judge Buel conducts its editorial department. With great respect, Yours, &c.

DAN BRADLEY.

Samuel Royce, Esq.

For the Genesee Farmer.

ON GARDENING—No. XII.

The period is now fast approaching when many operations, pertaining to gardening, will be absolutely necessary to be performed, in order to ensure success for succeeding crops. Where ground has been occupied for any considerable length of time as a garden, and cropped successively, with vegetables of various natures, its invigorating powers must naturally, in the course of time, become defective, if not entirely exhausted. To render it therefore, available for useful purposes, artificial means must be adopted. These means as generally practiced may be reduced to two methods viz: enriching by *manures*, and *trenching* the ground in order to bring *maiden* soil from a lower depth than had been hitherto under the influence of vegetation. Trenching is a mode of pulverising and mixing the soils which have been exhausted by soils from a greater depth, that have never, previously, been made beneficial, in producing nature's treasures. There is no season so proper for performing this operation as the month of October. The process is simple—a trench is made along the *border* or *quarter* to be operated upon, and the soil taken from this trench is to be wheeled, or carried, to the point where the work is to terminate; this will fill up the *last* trench and render the whole of an even surface. The trench should be about eighteen inches wide, and at least, six inches deeper than that portion of the soil which had been under previous cultivation. (Of course the propriety of this will depend upon the nature of the subsoil.) This brings into operation a different strata, and hence the garden, from its own resources, is renovated and rendered re-productive; but when the subsoil is not very conducive to vegetation where its constituent parts are not of a fertile nature, then, if manures can be obtained they should in the month of October, be applied, and the ground if free from crops *immediately ridged*. Thus placing the manure in a situation where its invigorating powers will be inhaled by the soil, and thus enriched, succeeding crops will derive the benefits of this artificial application.

Ridging is very easily performed and may be accomplished in a shorter period than common digging. Instead of the soil being laid level, the ground is placed in ridges, after applying the manure; these ridges are formed by taking parallel strips of the section of ground to be performed upon, and these strips should be about sixteen or eighteen inches, and by turning one portion to the right and the other to the left the ridge is formed; thus the border, or quarter, or section of ground, forms when finished, close ranges of parallel elevations, whose sections are nearly equilateral triangles. Hence supposing the triangles to touch at their bases, two thirds more of surface will be exposed to the influence of the atmosphere and the weather, than if dug in the common way and the surface made even. To every reflecting mind, at all acquainted with the effects of the atmosphere on soils, the advantages derived from this mode of exposing the soil will be easily appreciated; and farther, independent of these benefits, the ground can be operated upon in spring, when

ground with a level surface would be unmanageable.

Operations, for growing crops.—Celery, at this season requires considerable attention. I am not acquainted with any plant which has been rendered, from being the most *unpalatable*, to be the most palatable as the Celery (*Apium graveolens.*) This cultivation has effected, and ought to act as a stimulus to every horticulturist. Cultivation on this plant has produced a transformation truly remarkable. Previous directions having been inserted in the "Farmer" as to the sowing, transplanting, &c., it is only necessary, now, to direct the attention of those who cultivate this, deservedly, highly esteemed vegeteble to "*Landing it up.*" As the plants progress take them in one hand, keeping every leaf in its proper position, and with the other hand raise the earth around the whole plant, taking care not to cover the heart leaf; having finished this part of the operation, with a spade, or hoe, level the whole trench, as high as the plant has, partially, been earthed with the hand, continue to do so as the plants grow—examine every eight or ten days, but perform the operation when the weather is perfectly dry.

Spinach—This month is the best time for sowing this very excellent vegetable; sow in drills, one foot apart.

Cauliflowers—This is the proper season for sowing this vegetable, by such as have artificial means of preserving them from the severity of our winters.

Early Potatoes, Onions, &c., should now be housed, or placed in their respective situations:—having arrived at maturity, they will suffer, by remaining for a longer period in the ground.

Flower Gardening.—The number of visitors, more particularly Ladies, which have visited the *Rochester Nursery*, recently, induce me to make a few remarks on this interesting branch of Gardening. The season now approaches when perennial plants can be transplanted with a greater degree of certainty than at any other season. Those, therefore, who appreciate the pleasures derived from the beauties of nature should lose no time in making their selections. Various are the tribes of Flora's treasures, which are now within our reach, that require only to be seen to be appreciated, and where is there a sensitive mind that can remain callous under her influence, amid her beauties, amid her enticing, her captivating charms, her delectable attractions.

This and next month is the best for transplanting all perennial plants, for planting bulbous roots for planting pot-herbs, medicinal and aromatic plants, which are so essential to our *health* and *pleasure*. 'Tis unnecessary here to give directions as to the mode of planting—having previously explained my ideas on that point in former numbers of "The Genesee Farmer." However if any individual should wish for further information I will on application* gratuitously impart it, as far as my knowledge extends.

Yours, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Rochester Nursery, Sept. 16, 1833.

Erratum—P. 273, col. 3, line 27, for *spetz* read *speltz*.

*When such applications are made by letter, it is expected the applicant will pay the postage.

MONTHLY REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

At the suggestion of several individuals we commence a monthly report on the agriculture of this district of country. The information contained in these reports will be in a great degree local, the plan having for its object to collect and record facts upon this subject interesting to the farmers of this vicinity. We shall endeavor to embrace in them what we can gather relative to

1. The quantity and quality of crops;
2. The value of produce;
3. The kinds of stock raised, the success in raising them and their value;
4. The sales, value and productiveness of land;
5. The most profitable seasons for cultivating particular crops, the most advantageous time and method of disposing of them, &c.

We have not the vanity to hope to offer much from our own observation. Our only desire is to be a medium through which our farmers may interchange their sentiments and information upon the common interest. We would, therefore, solicit the attention of our agricultural readers to this subject, and will be thankful for any facts they may furnish.

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AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

The gathering of crops was generally completed by the middle of the month. Wheat and oats were never more abundant—were secured in good condition, and our farmers anticipate a large yield of grain from the straw. Rye was good, though the quantity raised not large, as it is not deemed a profitable crop here, and is sown only as a make-shift.

The crop of hay was large, of good quality, and generally secured in good season. One farmer tells us that the meadows which last year yielded 260 loads, this year yield him 375, and of better quality.

Corn does not promise well. Generally, it is light; still, some fields that were planted early, and which are of good soil, will give large returns.——Potatoes are good.

Some farmers have commenced the threshing and sale of oats, but it is bad policy, as this kind of grain has declined very much in price. Probably, as the season advances, oats will be more in demand, for the corn crop will, on the whole, be a light one.

We observed that on two nights of the last week of this month, (August,) there was a slight frost. A severe one now would nearly cut off the corn, as it is backwark,and wants favorable weather throughout September to ripen.

We notice the opening of sales of farms in this vicinity for the fall. One of 200 acres, between two and three miles from the village, sold for *sixty dollars the acre.* We say without boasting, that in this and the adjoining towns there are many farms which command this price, and some considerably more.—*Columbia Sentinel.*

Something New.---An agricultural friend has related to us the following: He had observed for some weeks, that two of his cows gave but very small quantities of milk in the mornings; at night they gave the usual quantity, but in the morning, it was not unfrequent for them to withhold it altogether. He could not account for it, but was satisfied they must have been milked, yet with all his precaution he could not discover the offender. Yet the evil continued---until a few days since, when it was discovered that a couple of good sized hogs were stationed---one on each side of one of the cows, "playing the part of the calf" with a good share of self-complacency. The cows and hogs had been kept at night in the barn yard together; and it appeared that the grunters had so far ingraciated themselves into the good graces of the cows as thus to be indulged with the first milking.—*Auburn Journal.*

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

In a former number, I took a general view of the benefits of sheep husbandry in connection with farm tillage. I noticed, first, the systematic manner in which it is attended to in Europe, with its results. Secondly, the introduction of more enlightened ideas upon the subject here; and thirdly, the greater profits that have followed the practice thus far, when compared with the method formerly in use among our farmers. I refer to these distinct points, and wish the reader to bear them steadily in mind. Not that I mean to press them farther at this time, but, believe me, judicious sheep husbandry is the corner stone of profitable farming; and to this principally may be attributed the increased value of Dutchess county land. The subject for consideration at the present time is, whether the *kind* of sheep usually grown here is the most profitable. The profits arising from sheep husbandry are of two kinds, direct and indirect. It is the direct profits, that is, the sale of mutton and wool, which is now to engage our attention; and our aim is therefore, to have a good sized carcase, with a heavy and fine fleece of wool. Have we attained either or both of these objects? I answer, no. Generally speaking, we are very deficient in both, and both of course are susceptible of great improvement. The sheep usually grown here are the native, with a slight cross of the Merino. The native sheep we all know have light carcases, with no great propensity to fatten, and coarse wool with seldom over three pounds to the fleece. These have been crossed with the Merino, which has added a little to the fineness of the wool, but not to its weight; at the same time it has made the carcase of the sheep rather lighter than it was before. The consequence is, that it has not added to the profits of the farmer, and certainly none to the hardiness of the animal. The quarters usually do not exceed 10 or 12 lbs. to a full sized sheep; so that the carcase would weigh say from 40 to 48 lbs., and the wool 3 lbs. Comparing these weights with those of the different English varieties, we will be the better enabled to form a correct judgment how far an improvement might carry us. It is essential that we do this; for if sheep husbandry is the basis of good farming,it is of the utmost importance that we have the most profitable kinds of sheep. The annexed table, which is taken in part from a late English publication, will give a clear view of the subject; and although we may be surprised at the difference in weight of both fleece and carcase, when compared with ours, yet we must make due allowances for the better manner in which the former have been kept.

BREEDS AND VARIETIES OF SHEEP.

Names of Breed.	*Weight of Fleece.*	*Wethers per qr.*	*Age when killed.*
Native or kind in common use*	4 lbs.	12 lbs.	4 years.
Teeswater†	9 lbs.	30 lbs.	2 years.
Lincoln†	11 lbs.	25 lbs.	2 years.
New Leicester & Dishley‡	8 lbs.	22 lbs.	2 years.
Cotswold‡	9 lbs.	24 lbs.	2 years.
Romney Marsh‡	8 lbs.	22 lbs.	2 years.
Bampton‡	9 lbs.	25 lbs.	2 years.

* Wool coarse and not long.——† Wool long and coarse.——‡ Wool long and fine.

I trust that in the above is presented a clear view of the subject; and if the authorities from which I have quoted can be relied on, (of which I have not a doubt,) it is high time that we look a little closer to our interest in this matter. If an improved breed will give us twice as much profit as the present one, the farmer who now realizes $125 from his sheep, with the same trouble, but a little more immediate expense for the first purchase, would from the same number realize his $250. As there are some of the English varieties already here, a simple comparison with the eye of the Teeswater, or the new Leicester and Dishley, will at once show the great difference in the proportions of the respective animals. The native sheep are not well proportioned, and there is not even a uniformity of make in them, some

of them being long-legged, some short, with thick heads, big bellies, narrow shoulders and plenty of projecting bones, with here and there one that has a propensity to fatten; but this last quality is purely accidental. On the contrary, the better breed is the reverse of all this; their carcases will weigh double, the wool nearly so, and all have a propensity to fatten, and are selected in part for this very quality. They are, besides, a well proportioned animal, and at the same time that they fill the purse, the sight of the animal will please the eye. We may take it as a settled rule, that the more perfect an animal is in all its proportions, the nearer it comes to answer the purposes for which it was designed; and a well proportioned animal has evident advantages over one of the same size that is somewhat disproportioned. The reason is, in the first there is a perfect development of its parts, and every organ perform its functions naturally, easily and properly. In the second, wherever there is a variation from a perfect shape, there is some defect, the organization in that part is not perfect, the circulation is not free, there is some compression which tends to disarrange some of the other organs, and all the secretions and excretions of the body are not regularly performed. This disarrangement may not constitute ill health, but it may be enough to make the animal not so suitable to fulfil the purposes required of him by man. For instance, he may not fatten easily, and the most careless must have observed that all animals with which we are acquainted, fatten quick as they appproach the point called symmetry. We see it so in a remarkable manner in the sheep, the ox, the horse and the hog. Whichever of these animals we raise therefore, fine shape is all important. I speak not so much in regard to their appearance as to their profit.

Now we will rest for the present, and the next subject of inquiry shall be, whether it is more profitable to the farmer to raise the fine or the coarse wooled sheep; or, in other words, to raise sheep for the mutton and wool, or for the wool only. A.

Note—I should do injustice to myself in the illustration of my argument—to the public and my neighbor, whose observation I am to quote, were I not to mention that he having long thought that an improvement might be effected by judicious crossing of our native sheep in the weight of the carcase and fleece, has for ten years been testing his plan. He has succeeded so far, and that without any admixture of the foreign varieties, that his lambs will weigh per quarter from 12 to 13 lbs. and the average weight of the fleece from his stock is between 4 or 5 lbs. The wool however is coarse. This defect might be remedied by selecting from the foreign varieties, a large sheep with fine wool. The gentleman above alluded to, sells his fat sheep and lambs in market for at least one third more than the ordinary price.—*Columbia Sentinel.* A.

BLOATING IN CATTLE.

A gentleman recently from France, communicated to us the following cure for this commonly fatal disease.

The Volatile spirit of Ammonia is found to produce instantaneous relief, its action is chimical, decomposing the gas generated in the stomach by fermentation.

M. Thenard, the celebrated French professor of chimistry, speaking of the utility of scientific investigations, and of the innumerable instances where they had been found subservient to the general interests of society, among many others, adduced this as an example, and related the following anecdote, in illustration of its effects.

A short time previous, while on a visit to his native village in some remote part of France, a drove of thirty or forty cattle broke into a clover field of rank clover, and all of them became affected with bloating, and when discovered some of them were so far gone as to fall down upon their fore legs. He called immediately for spirit of Ammonia, but none could be found in the place, and they were obliged to send four miles to a neighboring village before it could be procured. He commenced by giving it to those severely affected, and so on to the others, and all were saved excepting two. If there had been no delay in getting the remedy, probably none would have been lost.

The dose for a cow or ox is a table spoonful; for a sheep, a tea spoonful, diluted in water, or any convenient liquid. If not effectual, repeat the dose.—*Am. Citizen.*

BONE MANURE.

It is well known to every *gardener*, and to most *farmers*, that bones make a very excellent and durable manure; and it has been a matter of surprise that they have been suffered to go to waste in our large towns, or else *exported to England*, to enrich a foreign soil. Immense quantities of bones may be gathered in New-York and Brooklyn, and we hope the intelligent agriculturists of Long Island will not slight an opportunity which is now offered them to test the value of bone manure. Capt. D. S. Ogden, of Brooklyn, has imported from England the necessary machinery for grinding bones, which is now erected at Coles' mill, at Red Hook, in this town. A few farmers and gardeners have availed themselves of this manure, but not sufficient to make it a good business. It is sold at twenty-five cents per bushel—thirty bushels will be a suitable dressing for an acre, and one man with a team of horses will manure four acres in one day. It is suitable for dry and light soils only, and the English farmers prefer it to all other manures. The ground bones are riddled, and customers can be supplied with various degrees of fineness. Considering Capt. Ogden's establishment as one of great interest to Long Island, we sincerely hope he may meet with success.—*Long Island Star.*

From the Southern Planter.

RULES FOR TRAVELERS--AND THEIR HORSES.

1. In the first place, treat your horse like a sensible creature—(I have seen horses that had more intelligence than the dolts that rode them)—in correcting him, address yourself to his understanding, and endeavor to convince him by reason. The *forcible* remedy comes with more power afterwards.

2. Never beat your horse without sufficient cause, as that irritates and spoils his temper. Gentle words to a horse's ear are like lumps of sugar to his mouth, they sweeten his disposition.

3. If your horse takes a *scare*, as the best of horses sometimes will, don't thrust your spurs into his flanks, or beat him over the head. Nobody knows a horse's reason for being frightened, he sees many things we little dream of.

4. If your horse stumbles, speak sharply, or give him a jirk or two with the bridle, just to apprize him h is watched, but do not strike him, it makes him stumble the worse.

5. A horse is fond of company. Therefore, when riding alone, you should talk, sing or whistle to him. If in Spanish, so much the better—most horses have an ear for Spanish. (Horses procured from the Poney Club, probably understand the Cherokee quite as well.)

6. Never carry liquor on your journey; a horse can't stand the smell of ardent spirits. I never knew a man who carried a tickler that had good horses—they invariably become wind broken or foundered.

7. Don't start too soon in the morning. There is nothing gained in a long journey by hurrying away before breakfast. Let your beast have time to rest and fill himself before starting; he can then travel till night without another feed.

8. When your horse is full and stiff, as he will be in the morning or after eating, never ride out of a walk; towards evening, as he becomes empty, his pace may be accelerated without injury.

9. As nothing is gained by starting too soon in the morning, neither is any thing made by riding too late in the evening. Never ride after night when it can be avoided. A horse likes regular meals and regular sleep, as well as other honest creatures, and is entitled to them.

10. See after your horse yourself—see that he is well watered and well fed, rubbed and lodged. Don't let him stand in the mud, or on a plank floor, when it can be avoided. A dry dirt floor, with a plenty of clean straw over it, is the best bed for a horse.

11. Never ride your own horse when you can borrow your friend's or neighbor's—especially if you want to travel fast. A horse that knows you, won't push himself like one that does not.

Pine Knot.

Teasel.—This plant is still cultivated in this vicinity, says the Northampton Gazette, but not so extensively as in past years. A farmer in Hatfield recently sold the product of two acres for $100 per acre; two years are necessary for a crop. An acre sometimes yields 150,000 heads, but often less than 100,000.

Rochester Prices Current.

Wheat, per bu.	91	Apples,	22a25
Flour, per brl.	5 00	Lard, cwt.	8 00
Pork, mess, brl.	16 00	Cheese do	5a7 00
do prime do	11 00	Butter	12½a15
Beef per cwt.	3a4 00	Hams do	8a9 00
Oats	22	Pot Ash, cwt.	3 50
Corn	63	Pearls,	3 75a4 00
Rye	75	Hides, cwt.	5 00
Barley	50a56	Sole Leather,	19a22 00
Hay, per ton,	6a7 00	Harness do	25 00
Grass Seed,	1 25	Upper p side, drs'd	2 25
Potatoes,	19	Bundle do	3 00a3500

ALBANY NURSERY.

ORDERS for Trees and Plants from this establishment will be received and forwarded by L. Tucker, Proprietor of the Genesee Farmer. The collection embraces, in addition to the ordinary fruits of our country, many foreign Apples, Pears and Peaches, described as of the first quality in the London Horticultural Catalogue, and received principally from the Society's Garden. Also, a few hundred *Morus multicaulis*, or Chinese mulberry, at 50 cents, or half the ordinary price, some hundreds of the *Ailantus*, or Tree of Heaven, and two thousand *Horse Chesnuts*, of suitable size for planting. A discount will be made to those who buy to sell. In the ornamental department, there is more than 300 select varieties of the Rose, and nearly the same number of varieties of the splendid double Dahlia. Trees and plants carefully packed, and forwarded without delay.

BUEL & WILSON.

Albany, Sept. 10, 1833. sep 14-r4t

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.

NO. 50, for June, 1833, just received. Back numbers of this work may be had of

HOYT, PORTER & CO. Agents.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Monroe County, }
Sherif's Office. } Rochester, Sept. 12, 1833.

A GENERAL Election is to be held in the County of Monroe, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice of the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed.

E. M. PARSONS, Sherif.

State of New-York, }
Secretary's Office. } Albany, Aug. 10, 1833.

Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election in this State, to be held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November next, a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District, in place of Albert H. Tracy, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next

Notice is also given, that at the said election the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State will be submitted to the people, viz:

1. "For electing the Mayor of the the City of New-York by the electors thereof"

2. "For authorising the Legislature to reduce the duties on salt." JOHN A. DIX,

To the Sherif of the } *Secretary of State.*
County of Monroe. } sept 14-arf

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your County will give notice of the election of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in County Offices which may

From the American Farmer.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE DAHLIA.

Mr. Smith—At this moment, when, in consequence of your exhibitions, the Dahlia has attracted considerable attention, the following article may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers.

Dahlia.—Class, *Syngenesia.* Order, *Superflua. Linn.*

Synonym, Georgiana Variabilis. { Natural order, Compositæ. Sub-order, 17, Heliantheæ. Tribe, 23, Coreopsideæ. *Jussieu, Brown, Cassini, &c.*

This attractive flower is a native of Mexico, and was first brought to Europe between 1789 and 1792. It was during the latter year, (1792,) that seeds were sent from its native country to Cavanilles, Professor of Botany at the Royal Garden of Madrid, and from him the plant received its present denomination, being named after Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and pupil of the great Linnæus. It reached Paris in 1802, a portion of seeds having been sent by Cavanilles to his friend the venerable Andrew Thouin, Professor at the Paris "Garden of Plants." The plants obtained from these seeds produced flowers of three different colors, and all single, which were known as Dahlia rosea, D. coccinea, and D. purpurea, and were then considered as three distinct botanical species.

In a short time, however, two of the three supposed "*species*" disappeared; but the third was preserved, much multiplied and scattered throughout France, and thus became the parent of all the Dahlias known in France and many other parts of the continent, until within the few last years, when many were brought from England, where it had been known as early as 1789.

At its first introduction, it was thought that the roots of the Dahlia, being large and very succulent, might prove a valuable acquisition to the kitchen garden, or at least form a desirable food for cattle. For both these purposes they were found to be unfit. Their pungent and spicy flavor rendered them unpalatable to man, and cattle refused them for the same reason. Besides, after the observations of some French naturalists, they are pronounced destitute of nutritive fecula and saccharine matter.

But if the Dahlia proved but an indifferent esculent, it claimed attention as an ornamental plant. As its propagation was extremely easy, and its flowers, even in the simplest form, attractive, it was soon multiplied to a prodigious extent, and by raising continually from seed, so many new varieties were obtained, that in a short time all traces of the three original "species," (as they were then thought to be,) were completely obliterated, and botanists began to think that there was in reality but *one* species, of which the numerous and widely different sorts were mere *varieties.* At present the general opinion seems to fix *two* species, founded on less fugacious characters than the color of the flowers, at all times sufficiently variable, but particularly so in this very playful genus; these species are Dahlia superflua, or fertile rayed, and D. frustranea, or barren rayed, and their characters, as defined by Loudon, are as follows:

Dahlia superflua. Rachis* of the leaves *winged;* leaflets *smooth* beneath, and the outer involucrum *reflexed.*

Dahlia frustranea. Rachis, *naked;* leaflets *rough* beneath, outer involucrum *spreading.*

[*Loudon Enc. Plants, p.* 718, 719.

From these two species have been raised an immense number of varieties, single, semidouble and double, of every tint and shade, from pure white, through all the variations of color, (blue only excepted,) to black. A distinguished amateur residing at Geneva, in a letter to Poiteau, editor of a French work on Horticulture, writes that he himself had originated 750 varieties of Dahlias, very nearly all of which were extremly *double*, and all without exception highly beautiful; for of the indifferent ones he keeps no account. This letter was dated November 6, 1829. The editor remarks that this gentleman, (Mr. Wallner,) in consequence of the great experience he has acquired in the culture of the Dahlia, and his perfect acquaintance with its properties and the characteristics of a "good flower," has become extremely difficult (to use a French phrase) as to the admission of a new Dahlia into his collection, where he keeps none but the best, the first rate ones; and of which he publishes a catalogue from time to time. He issued one last year, of the "Dahlias which flowered for the first time in 1830," which contains the names of 1150 splendid varieties.

England had received plants of the Dahlia in 1789, but these indivuals were lost, and in 1804, seeds were introduced by Lady Holland, from which, and from some plants imported from France in 1814, the present English stock of Dahlias has originated. (*Vide Loudon Encyc. of Gard. p.* 844.)

It is not known in what precise year the Dahlia reached the United States. I have been informed that it flowered in this city as early as 1819, but it is extremely difficult, (not to say impossible,) to determine with certitude, the date of its introduction. Few persons attend to these points, and it is matter of regret, that the dates of introduction of useful or remarkable productions should not be preserved. Another cause, in the present instance, was the neglect which the Dahlia met with: a prejudice against it prevailed: it was supposed to be very difficult of cultivation, (though the reverse is the fact,) and consequently it was so far neglected, that many persons very fond of flowers, and otherwise well informed, did not know what a Dahlia was, having never seen one until this season. It is only within the last few years that it has begun to receive the admiration it so well merits: the prospect is brightening, and we may hope that our horticulturists will soon vie with their European brethren, in the culture of this truly beautiful and splendid exotic.

I have already stated, that though we had but two *species*, there existed an immense number of varieties and sub-varieties of the Dahlia. No plant is more "*playful,*" (technically speaking,) than this; in other words, Dahlias raised from seeds show a greater tendency to produce flowers different from those of the mother plant, than almost any other plant that we are acquainted with, the tribe of "Geraniaceæ," (Sweet,) perhaps excepted. This difference takes place sometimes in the shape of the flower; larger or smaller; double, semi-double, or, more frequently, single; the surface of the flower is sometimes flat; the petals straight, or rolled in cornets, or entirely tubular, *quilled;* or most fantastically curled and twisted, as was the case with a fine salmon-colored seedling obtained this season by Mr. Samuel Feast. Sometimes the flower takes the form of a cockade, as in the large and beautiful division of the "Anemone-flowered sorts." In one instance that we have seen, the flower was perfectly globular, very singular as well as beautiful: this specimen was obtained from the garden of a distinguished amateur of this city.

The color is no less variable than the form of these beautiful productions. They are to be found of the purest white, as well as of the deepest purple black: running through every gradation of coloring and variety of shade, yellow, orange, red, carmine, scarlet, crimson, &c., blue only excepted. In order to give some idea of the extent of this variability, I shall quote a few remarks of Mr. Wallner, of Geneva, already mentioned. In sowing the seeds of Dahlias, he takes care to keep the produce of each particular flower separate, sowing each seed-vessel in a flower-pot by itself, marking the color of the flower which produced it, and afterwards noting the colors of the flowers obtained from it. In this way he has ascertained that seed-vessels of *white flowers*, gave purple, violet, rose colored, and but *few* white ones. Purple flowers, gave rose colored purple, carmine, white, and but few reds.

Crimson and scarlet gave every possible shade; and from the seeds of one very fine scarlet flower he obtained *thirty-nine* different ones, all double, and one of them a splendid white. Many plants gave parti-colored flowers, half of one color, and half of another. One, the variety called Roi de Pourpres, sent up two stems: one bore flowers of a fine purple color; the other stem divided into two branches, one of which gave flowers like those of the principal stem, and the other, white flowers tinted with rose. Another plant invariably produced two flowers at the same time, at the end of each stem, one of them a bright junquil yellow, the other a deep orange.

Again, the plants vary in hight from two feet to ten, and upwards; some have been known to attain the hight of fourteen feet; for instance the one mentioned in the New-York Commercial quoted in the Farmer of last week, p. 270.

The size of the flower is not more constant than the shape and color. They may be found of all sizes, from the diameter of an inch and a half, to that of five, six and seven inches and upward. The French amateurs describe them "stars of the earth," in the same way as astronomers describe the Heavenly bodies; they have them of the first magnitude, of the second and of the third magnitudes, quite a fanciful notion, and not a bad one either; some of them may make very good planets, those noble ones, which are beautiful in themselves and singly, and a "constellation" of fine Dahlias is no despicable object. The following table will show the French method:

For Hights.

First altitude, those of eight feet high, and upward.
2 do. between 6 & 8 feet.
3 do. between 4 & 6 feet.
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3 do. between 1½ & 2½ inches.

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